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Many of the generalizations on the great events of geologic history apply to a much larger area than that named in the title of the report.

W. B. W.

Peat Resources of Wisconsin. By F. W. HUELS. Wisconsin Geol. Survey, Bull. 45, 1916. Pp. 274, figs. 20, pls. 22.

As neither oil, natural gas, nor coal is found in this state, special interest attaches to its peat deposits, and has resulted in their systematic examination. Part I contains a general discussion of the origin of peat, its preparation and uses. Part II gives a description of the state's peat deposits. These are limited to the drift-covered area. The quantity of peat land is placed between two and three million acres and the amount of peat between two and three billion tons. Analyses show that for the most part the peat compares favorably in quality with peats now being used extensively in Europe.

A number of companies have engaged in peat production but all have suspended operations. It seems probable that the greater part of the peat lands will be drained and reclaimed for agricultural purposes.

W. B. W.

Soils of Mississippi. By E. N. LOWE. Mississippi Geol. Survey. Pp. 220, figs. 22.

This is a preliminary discussion of the subject and is to be followed later by a complete report. The state is divided into 9 soil areas that correspond roughly to physiographic provinces. The soil of chief geologic interest is found in a belt of loess, that extends the length of the state, and borders the Mississippi River flood plain.

An appendix to the report contains a number of soil analyses.

W. B. W.

Hudson Bay Basins and Upper Mississippi River. U.S. Geol. Survey, Water-Supply Paper, 355, 1915.

This volume is one of a series of twelve reports of measurements of stream flow in the United States during 1913. The data cover the flow of the larger streams in Minnesota draining into Hudson Bay and those of Minnesota and Wisconsin that are tributary to the Mississippi.

W. B. W.